The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 227.

WASHINGTON.

Result of the Gold Crisis Investigation.

Treasury Statement for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1869.

Bill to Encourage the American Shipping Interest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SAND SWINDLERS.

Representative Kelley, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, has introduced a bill to relieve the Pioneer Silica Sand Company from the payment of an internal revenue tax of $1,000, which has been exacting vigorously for a long time to secure payment to immense quantities of sand in New Mexico, and later under Mexican grants, and which have at various times been confirmed by Congress without being properly examined, and were afterward found to be worthless. A bond has been filed in the original cases. These could not extend across the Mexican boundary. The opposite Court had before it the case of the Pioneer Company, which was confirmed. It was afterward ascertained that it had been located on only 40 acres instead of 640 square leagues, or 2,560,000 acres. Eighteen others of this character are pending in the Supreme Court. Mr. Cook will make an argument in the case of the Pioneer Company, however, and the Court will probably decide it next week, and on current cases next Monday or Tuesday.

OTHER SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

A curious case is being argued here, in the District Court, which is the case of Dr. Hall, who, in 1861, accompanied Lincoln to Washington, and, by which representation of two of the Southern States for Lincoln's first nomination, was arrested by the Confederate authorities, and confined in Libby Prison for eighteen months. He is now suing for $50,000. Submitted pro et contra. Mr. Cook will make the argument in the case of the Washington Monument Association against the Government of Virginia, involving the question of Potomac flats, and that the complainant of that order had by order of the Secretary of War been put in possession of the property. To the pleas, Judge Hind a demurrer, and this demurrer is being argued.

TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH GRESHAM.

GARDNER'S PRESENT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following statement of receipts and expenditures for each month of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending December 31, 1869, is made by Assistant Treasurer GARDNER:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$29,126,186 21
Internal revenue	17,845,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,945,000 00
Total	$48,916,186 21
Balance in Treasury October 1, 1869	111,000,000 00
Total	$159,916,186 21
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 11,000,000 00
War, Navy, Interior, and Indians	17,000,000 00
Total	$28,000,000 00
Payments to Treasury, December 31, 1869	$131,916,186 21
Decrease of public debt during the quarter	2,000,000 00
Decrease of interest-bearing debt during the quarter	2,000,000 00
Decrease of currency during the quarter	1,000,000 00
Increase of coin during the quarter	1,000,000 00
Increase of coin certificates during the quarter	1,000,000 00
Increase of cash in the Treasury during the quarter	1,000,000 00

The receipts for the month of December were $19,000,000 in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures $2,000,000 less than the estimate. The balance on December 1 was $111,000,000. The receipts for the month of December were $19,000,000 in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures $2,000,000 less than the estimate. These figures were for the first month of January. The receipts for the month of January were $19,000,000 in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures $2,000,000 less than the estimate. These figures were for the first month of January. The receipts for the month of January were $19,000,000 in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures $2,000,000 less than the estimate. These figures were for the first month of January.

UNDELIVERED BALANCES.

Mr. BECK introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of the undelivered balances of the several Departments at the close of the fiscal year, August.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for the printing of copies of the Army bill, adopted.

THE SUBSISTENCE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIR in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of New York, to strike out the item in the appropriation for deficiencies for the Commissariat Office, was rejected.

Mr. FINKELNBURG moved to reduce the item for pecuniary claims from $500,000 to $250,000, in the proposed abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested that it would not be desirable to cut out this item, as it was not too much for the abolition of the franking privilege, and promised that the committee would report a bill on the subject at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the business of the House.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Printing on his well-earned reputation of economy in public printing. He did not know anyone to whom the country was more indebted for the economy that was practiced in the matter of printing which they required, they were not allowed to print it. He thought the item should be allowed, as it was a matter which ought to be fairly met by the Government, and not left entirely out of the power of the House.

Mr. DAWES recommended that the lecture read before the Army by his gallant colleague, whose conversion to economy in printing was so recent, be printed for the use of the Army.

TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH GRESHAM.

The Committee of the House Board reported to recommend Van Buren & Co. to refrain from business in the room now occupied by them, and that claims are decided by the courts, which was adopted.

The failure of Halsted, Bunn & Co., importers of woolens, goods, &c., reported Liabilities, $1,5 per cent, probably $600,000. It is said that members of the firm will pay dollar for dollar and resume in a few days.

Twenty-five packages of dry goods, gum and other articles, were sold by auction yesterday. Also a lot of 1,000 packages of miscellaneous goods. Also a lot of 1,000 packages of miscellaneous goods. Also a lot of 1,000 packages of miscellaneous goods

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

DAILY EDITION.

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[illegible] 8.00
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1870.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago has, at an expense of $184,000, built a new Bridewell, and it will soon be ready for occupancy. The Common Council have to decide whether this prison shall be a continuance of the present horrible system, whereby the city, at an annual expense of $250,000, shall give a profitable job to some local politician, or whether we shall have a prison worthy of the civilization of the age, and made self-sustaining. We have hitherto published the statistics of the Detroit House of Correction, and we now have the report of its business during the year 1869. This institution is the Bridewell for the State of Michigan. The prisoners are of the same class which are sent to our Chicago Bridewell, and the number averages about 50 greater than in our Bridewell. Notwithstanding the degraded character of the majority of the convicts, the discipline has been eminently successful, and has been marked by gentleness.

"Corporal punishment without corporal punishment or other severe measure. Full liberty of action, with the greatest freedom, and much of self-respect to the convicts, are the principles. Full reward is kept always before the prisoners, for the inducement of the State of the establishment, and always commensurate with the good conduct shown by the officers in strict conduct with and discipline of the prisoners. Simple means is used to overcome insubordination. Simple means is used to overcome the propensities to use force that should govern them. The statement, that the best men, the greatest generally were those who have evening, e. g., be truly kind of the House of Correction. The thorough effort for their conversion and the real interest and sympathy manifested by all are generally of good results without doubt. It cannot be that the knowledge of such treatment given to so many men in a penitentiary. Will it should be of great benefit to society in preventing crime, and to those who have been unfortunately led into the commission of crime. Simple means is used to overcome insubordination. Simple means is used to overcome the propensities to use force that should govern them. The statement, that the best men, the greatest generally were those who have evening, e. g., be truly kind of the House of Correction. The thorough effort for their conversion and the real interest and sympathy manifested by all are generally of good results without doubt. It cannot be that the knowledge of such treatment given to so many men in a penitentiary. Will it should be of great benefit to society in preventing crime, and to those who have been unfortunately led into the commission of crime."

The institution was commenced September 1, 1861. Since that time its annual earnings have shown the following surplus or deficiency:

	Deficits.	Surplus.
1861 and 1862	$ 9,243 34	$ 6,011 60
1863		1,427 37
1864		23,186 92
1865		27,102 39
1866		19,202 87
	$ 9,243 34	$107,431 16
		9,243 34
		17,440 14
		$124,684 50
Surplus for 1869		116,440 64
Excess of surplus		$ 8,243 86

Out of these surplus earnings have been made large expenditures for additional buildings, workshops, and furnishing the same, and also for building a reformatory for women and girls. Included in the expenditures for 1869 are items for repairs and additions, amounting to $6,807.87, thus making the actual surplus of the institution nearly $21,000 for the year. Chicago, during the same time, paid $250,000 to supply the deficiency in the earnings of her Bridewell.

Here, then, we have an institution that is self-sustaining, and is, at the same time, a model prison. Look at the cost of the Chicago establishment, for a less number of prisoners, for the same period of time:

	Expenditures.	Earnings.
1861-2	$ 9,700	$ 18.36
1862-3	22,000	42.46
1863-4	19,625	756.11
1864-5	24,000	671.46
1865-6	23,200	923.11
1866-7	25,000	1,202.87
1867-8	26,400	962.00
1868-9	27,000	1,000.00
Total	$176,924	$6,096.34
Expenditure over earnings		$170,828.66

It will be seen that the gross earnings of the Chicago Bridewell have not equalled 3 per cent of the expenditures for feeding, guarding, and maintaining the prisoners. Compare this exhibit with that of the Detroit Bridewell, and the lamentable policy of the city becomes evident. In the Chicago expenditure there is judged nothing for buildings, while 10 per cent of the expenditures of the Detroit prison is for additions and enlargements, and improvements. We forbear making any contrast as to the physical or moral condition of the two prisons. One is the school of vice, cleanliness, discipline, and reform; the other a protected system for the extinguishment of whatever is good or creditable in the minds or hearts of the prisoners.

A committee of the Common Council of Chicago reported, two years ago, that the expense of the Bridewell, from April 1 to December 31, 1865 days, was $19,784; that, in that time, the aggregate number of days' labor of the convicts was 63,116. This would give 31¢ as the average wages per prisoner in the Bridewell. Dividing the expenditure of $19,784 by this number, gives 82 cents as the cost to the city for keeping each prisoner per day. This expense is to be credited by the earnings of the prisoners, which, last year, were $270. Can it be necessary to urge the Common Council to reform this entire system, or to require a new order of things upon taking possession of the new building?

CHEAP COAL.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE have noticed from our advertising columns during the last few weeks that there has been a warm rivalry going on between the desirable bituminous coal, and that flocking, Pittsburgh, and other varieties, which rank in quality with the best Briar Hill or Erie, have been selling at less per ton than the usual retail price of Wilmington or LaSalle coal.

During the last season the coal trade of Chicago has taken a new direction. Hitherto, with the exception of the products of our own mines, we have received coal only by way of the lake. Some years ago the Illinois anthracite in this city became practically a monopoly, and the public have been compelled to pay whatever price this monopoly demanded. There was no second choice. The only choice left was to purchase this hard coal, or use the Illinois soft coal. The Wilmington mine offered coal a trifle better than the LaSalle coal, but at a higher price. The coal sold generally under the title of Erie or Briar Hill contained yet prices little less than anthracite. In the spring of 1869 the Great Eastern Railway was consolidated with the Pan Handle Road, and both passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company. By this union new connections were opened between Chicago and Pittsburgh and the coal fields of Ohio. The opening of such a market as Chicago operated as a great incentive to the mining operators of that State, and a new trade in Hocking coal was at once opened. Though less than a year old, the traffic has become immense; and any one who will visit the locality will find that the neighborhoods bounded by West Alexis, Peoria, and Elizabeth streets has become a busy depository of Ohio and Pittsburgh coals. In the Hocking Valley there are, we understand, four or five mines owned or controlled by Chicago men and capital; and from these mines there are daily trains, numbering together often one hundred cars, arriving in Chicago. To this have to be added the daily receipts of Pittsburgh coal and coke. All this coal has, of course, to be sold. Equal, if not superior and cleaner than the article ordinarily sold as Erie, it enters into direct competition with the anthracite. For manufacturing purposes it is, of course, specially adapted, and has already become extensively used. For domestic use it is largely taking the place of the anthracite. For grates, stoves, cooking, and making steam it answers every use of the latter. Besides, it has the recommendation of being sold for one-third less. It is now selling for less than one-half the price of the lower grades of anthracite. The public who have been forced so long by the anthracite monopoly, can turn to this new source of supply with feelings of relief. Until now there has never been a supply of the superior grades of bituminous coal in sufficient quantity to enter into competition with the anthracite brought here; but henceforward that competition will be lively.

The Ohio and Pittsburgh coal is now selling at the yards at $6 per ton delivered. It has paid freight by rail for 300 miles. It is worth mention also that the manufacturers of coke from Illinois coal has been commenced at a point on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that the results of the enterprise have been highly encouraging, since the "slack" or waste coal can be utilized in this way. The quality of the coke thus produced is superior to the ordinary product of gas works, though not equal to the Connellsville and Shenandoah varieties which are brought to this market from the East.

We understand that during the coming season there will be such amounts of this Pittsburgh and Ohio coal brought hither that it must necessarily break up all the present existing combinations and monopolies in anthracite. Next spring, instead of dunning attachments, bills in hand, to the holders of anthracite, begging the privilege of securing a few tons of that article at $10.50 per ton, perhaps $14.50, the public can make contracts for Ohio or Pittsburgh coal at $6 or $7.50. To compete with this new coal, the prices of the Erie and other bituminous coal received by lake will have to be reduced, or will also the price of the Illinois coal. One advantage in the supply of this coal is that the prices cannot be advanced upon the close of navigation, but the supply will be continuous all the year round, keeping the price the same in January as it is in July. To the people there is no doubt, except cheap food, like cheap coal; and any city which for years has been victimized into paying from $12 to $20 per ton for coal, and can see an unfailing supply of an equally serviceable article for $5 to $7 per ton all the year round, has great cause for rejoicing.

LORD AND LADY BYRON.

The writer in the London *Quarterly Review*, who published the affectionate letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, which constituted a formidable answer to the story told by Mrs. Stowe, and to which she has since added nothing further, has called a reply, has printed a second article in the same periodical, wherein he states how the letters came into his possession, adds other letters equally conclusive, and contributes additional evidence, bearing more or less remotely upon Mrs. Stowe's accusation.

The *Quarterly* says that the letters published in the first article, the authenticity of which Mrs. Stowe, being otherwise unable to explain them, seemed to call in question, came from legitimate sources, and were authenticated by the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh. Unless the gentlemen named pronounce this assertion false, the letters must henceforward be considered genuine, and discussion can only arise concerning the conclusions to which they lead.

The conclusion of the *Quarterly* reviewer, respecting the causes of the separation, is substantially that suggested by Lord Byron long afterwards in the memorable words: "The circumstances which led to it are only positive from their simplicity," being in a great measure the work of creditors, whose torments drove him sometimes to the verge of insanity, and sometimes to the wildest excesses of dissipation, and without the usual means of satisfying, since his wife, though a great heiress, did not come into her fortune till 1822, some six years subsequently to the marriage. An additional letter, now for the first time published, from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, written "in the study of Seaham," as a sad brute," was sleeping in the house, confirms this theory, and is also fresh testimony to the thoroughly confidential relations between the two ladies (Lady Byron frequently calling Mrs. Leigh, "dearest," "dear," dear daughter," and demanding her advice), and the sympathy each felt with the other's endeavors to moderate Lord Byron's transports. Already in this letter, which is without date, appears more than one intimation of the difficulty Lady Byron finds in living with Lord Byron, and more than one remark indicating her utter inability to understand the better side of a genius whose bad side she shudderingly at. She talks of his "undisciplined excitement," "the lack of organized pursuits," as though the author of Childe Harold could have turned clerk, as though she had never heard of "the thin partitions" between genius and madness. She seems, in a letter, written after the separation, to take credit to "her patient and persevering affection" for not "seizing the advantage" of sending him to an insane asylum, and she writes him the following carefully framed letter:

"Kingsbury, January, 1816.

"If I had not written to Mrs. Leigh as I decided a sufficient answer to the contents of your letter would be unnecessary. I should have sent the same letter, and to the same purport, to yourself. Your decision, however, makes it necessary that I should inform you of my intention. I am surprised at the manner in which, that letter was received on the subject of correspondence, as well as my determination, to live, I have, indeed, placed myself under the protection of my parents; but I am on my own conviction, independently, at this moment, of them.

"You have seen I have suffered, and would have sacrificed, to avoid this extremity, and the only motive which could induce me to persevere in giving a persevering endurance of the most painful nature. After patiently and dispassionately reviewing the subject, I feel I am doing what is most without blame, from the day of my marriage, I have been determined on the measure of a separation, which my father was authorized to propose on receiving from me a decided proof that, in subsequently, your disposition to continue what then existed, rendered my life miserable beyond endurance. But remember that you declared yourself convinced of the truth of what I stated. They are points of feeling, sincerely as it might be mistaken, which I have no inducement to state falsely.

"Until Byron's departure from England, Mrs. Leigh wrote daily to Lady Byron, giving the fullest particulars of his life, of the medical opinions given in his case, and of the progress of his mental state; and from which my wife's declaration of a purpose to make the separation permanent drew him.

After he left England, his letters to "Augusta" (two a month on the average) were invariably shown to his wife, who took copies of them. The feelings they express toward his sister are simply brotherly. If, in speaking of her children, he makes a distinction, it is not in favor of Medora, the alleged "child of sin," but of Georgiana (afterwards Mrs. Trevanyan.) He rarely speaks of his poetry; but she frequently, in her letters, expresses her disapprobation of its tone, calls Don Juan "execrable," and regrets his association with "the infamous Shelley."

In 1820 Lord Byron proposed to send his Memoirs to his wife for her revision, promising to strike out whatever she should object to, "being unwilling to give another generation statements" which neither he nor his wife "could arise from the grave to prove or disprove." Her reply has already been published.

The Memoirs confided to Moore were not burned till after a long correspondence (which the writer in the *Quarterly* says he has seen) between Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron, headed by a letter from the latter, dated May, 1824, and beginning "My dearest Augusta." Mrs. Leigh condemned the Memoirs as strongly as did Lady Byron, and "was represented at the ceremony (of burning them) by Mr. Wilmot Horton, who, as Lady Byron's representative, had disclaimed the calumny affecting her in 1816."

It was in February, 1816, that the story of incest first appeared. In answer to a letter of inquiry from the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, an intimate friend of Mrs. Leigh, Lady Byron wrote:

"I deeply regret the recents which have been occasioned anxiety to the children, as the report is owing to Lord Byron's own assertion, and on that occasion no more serious than that which you mention. I stated as my reason for not living with him, but as I can positively assert that not one of the many slanders that current have been contradicted or encouraged by me, my family, or my friends, I cannot conceive myself in any degree responsible for their circulation.

"During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have been my express guests, and the impropriety of Miss Byron's visiting from me, I am sensible. I am surprised at the manner in which, that letter was received on the subject of correspondence, as well as my determination to live.

A TRIP TO SPRINGFIELD.

A Car-Full of Reformers.

The Woman's Rights Convention and its Personnel.

Incidents.

The Home of Lincoln.

That was a jolly party that met at the corner of the depot of the Alton & Chicago Railroad, the other morning, bound for the pleasant town of Springfield, to participate in a meeting of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Convention. The night was bright, sharply cold and crystalline, and not a cloud of any description. So we sat down on the edges of our sleeping compartment, and looked at each other across him. There were Mrs. M. A. Livermore, Mrs. Judge Bradwell, Miss Hulbert, the married Mrs. Dr. Hunter; Myra Bradwell, editor of the Legal News; Judge J. E. Bradwell, legal attendant of the same; Wm. H. Bisbee, the pioneer of women suffrage in Illinois, not quite convicted, and Mrs. Harriet Bisbee, her female, was the baby elephant of the menagerie.

What a merry time we had! Every one of us was a "boss" in her own right, and expended our surplus energy in peppermints and pleasantry. Our party, perhaps, have saved enough to pay their board while learning a trade. At the trade they fondly imagine, in the innocence of their hearts, that they will be able to amass little fortunes for each of themselves. Mrs. Hunter, they learn that rents are exorbitant, patronage is unattainable, and the difference between poor and rich is very great. Mrs. Livermore, our genial host, was the only one who had ever been to Springfield before. Judge Bradwell had been there, but it was a long time ago, and he had forgotten the locality of "Where's my dog?" and "Where's my wife?"

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of Bishop Foley—Church Concerts.

Church Services To-Day.

CATHEDRAL.—Services of the season for carnival. The Cathedral choir, by request, sings that the procession of saints may be duly honored. Mass, Gounod, at 10 o'clock. Solemn vespers, Gilchrist, 3 p. m. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, Gounod, 7:30 p. m. The Right Rev. Patrick Augustine Feehan, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, Ky., will be the Celebrant of the Mass. He will be assisted by the Rev. Rev. A. E. Sinnott, Deacon, and the Rev. Rev. P. J. Dowling, D. D., Subdeacon. The Right Rev. Bishop Foley will officiate on the throne. The Rev. Rev. Thomas Hendrick, D. D., will preach the sermon. The Very Rev. Administrator of the Cathedral, Father Dowling, will inform the reverend clergy of the city and the faithful generally that they are invited to the consecration, and for that purpose will issue cards of admission. The last Mass on Quinquagesima Sunday at 8 o'clock. Solemn vespers and benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament by the officers of Church and other pieces from the choir. The Rev. Father Dowling will preach. Their intention to be present at the consecration of Bishop Foley. As no list of Bishops in the country, and they are at no great distance, is in hand to be circulated, it is hoped that all others become aware that no officials will be sent who do not intend to be present.

ST. PATRICK'S.—The concert to-night at the Church of the Holy Name, on North Clark street, promises to be one of the finest performances of sacred music ever given in the city. The following programme is the one to be given in the "St. Vincent's House of Providence and Female Orphan Asylum," on the corner of Sedgwick and Division streets, for the benefit of the house. Mr. W. Seaby, the well-known organist of the Cathedral, will preside at the piano. The choir will be composed of the best singers in the city, and a host of amateurs, as well as professionals, will take part. The concert will be under the direction of Professor Quinlan's Cecilia Musical Society, Jennie Pratt, of the Boston Quintette Club, and Mr. Quinlan, of the Chicago Philharmonic Society, will assist. The chorus itself will be selected from among the best singers in the various choirs of the city. The programme will be a judicious mixture of the sacred and the secular, and will be one of the finest ever given in the West. They are now perfected, and are for sale at the usual places. The tickets are only one dollar, and every citizen should patronize the concert, as the object is a worthy one, and the programme will be such as to please all. Those who do not attend will be greatly missed.

UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. D. P. Hendrickson will preach, this morning and evening, at the Universalist Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

A public temperance Meeting will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Farwell Hall, corner of West Madison street and Centre avenue.

Rev. Dr. Patterson preaches this morning and evening, at the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street.

Rev. James Dobereer will preach, this morning, at the Associate Presbyterian Church, on Washington street, between Ann and Willard place. The Sabbath-school meets at 2 o'clock, p. m. Strangers welcome.

Rev. J. P. Newell will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Redeemer, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street. The Sabbath-school meets at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the west side, near Ann. Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Adams street, and Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Monroe street, will preach, this afternoon, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the subject of the Newsboys' Home. Rev. Mr. Lyman preaches, at the Church of the Messiah, this morning. Dr. George Bush will preach, this evening, on "The Soul Body and the Soul Spirit." The Sabbath-school meets at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Lord preaches, this morning, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on "Ancient Divination and Modern Spiritualism" with or without form.

Rev. L. J. Chamberlain will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Redeemer, on Dearborn avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Rev. C. H. Taylor will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, on Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Kingsley preaches, this morning, and Rev. Dr. E. De Pontieu, this evening, at the Centenary Church, on Indiana and Oakwood streets.

Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett preaches this morning and evening, at Plymouth Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue.

Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches, this afternoon, in the Church of the Redeemer, on Indiana and Peoria streets, to the Union Park congregation.

UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, this morning and evening, at the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets.

Rev. J. McLeod Murphy preaches, this morning and evening, at the Centenary Church, corner of Peoria and Washington street.

Rev. C. Hill preaches, this afternoon, in the Church of the Redeemer, on Indiana and Peoria streets, to the Union Park congregation.

Rev. Mr. Dunnet preaches, this morning, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the west side, near Ann street. Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Adams street, and Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Monroe street, will preach, this evening, at the Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Carpenter and Washington street.

Rev. Mr. Patterson preaches, this morning and evening, at Bethany Station, on Mitchell street.

Rev. P. Phillips preaches, this morning and evening, at Olivet Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street.

Rev. C. Noble preaches, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, on Indiana and Twenty-sixth street.

Rev. Dr. Lindsley preaches, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Northwestern University, which preach, this morning and evening, in the Church of the Messiah.

Rev. J. P. Thompson preaches, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Covenant, on "The Presidency of Christ."

Rev. Dr. Goodell will preach, this morning, and Rev. Dr. Patterson, this evening, at the United Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina street.

Rev. F. Goodspeed preaches at the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, this morning and evening. Baptism in the morning.

Rev. Wm. Hogue, D.D., will preach this morning, and Rev. Dr. Patterson, this evening, at the Church of the Covenant, on Washington street, between Ann and Willard place. The Sabbath-school meets at 2 o'clock, p. m. Strangers welcome.

Rev. J. E. Sweet will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Redeemer, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street. The Sabbath-school meets at 2 o'clock, p. m.

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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1870.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

There are 400 newspapers in France, and 4,000 in Europe.

People at New York, says a Russian paper, "are generally well aware that they could serve the Abyssinian question only as bombarding London, and all they are only biting their time."

George Sand has a new play in rehearsal at the Odeon, with this strange title: "The Father." The author describes one of the characters to be a "gray-haired Othello."

The Prince Imperial of France is going into camp at Chalons this year in order to accustom himself to a soldier's life. There is, also, talk of a journey in spring to Germany, where he will inspect, in company with General Prossard, his staff, and several officers of his staff, the principal fortified places. He has been invited to Vienna by the Archduke Rodolph, heir to the Austrian throne, who has promised to return his visit at the Tuileries.

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The New Manual of the Parisian Mire.

Translated from the (Paris) Figaro for The Chicago Tribune.

Insurrection is the habit of duties, next to that of suspecting and carefully preserving his poor hide-ine.

To combine these two duties, apparently antagonistic, he believe we can recommend to those interested, the following rules of conduct:

First. To get up in the morning and recite the following prayer:

"Our father Rochefort who art at 9 Abruzzi street, one hundred and forty-eighth, that thy name may your paper have many advertisements, which I sender; long time. Thy kingdom of the Chamber and on the Bourse will be in the streets. Give us this day our daily bread, and lead us not into temptation of buying the *Marseillaise*; but deliver us from the republic circulate in his eyes. Amen."

Second. To read the *Marseillaise*, which is but a tote of the republic circulate in his eyes. Apply to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Third. To ask what excuse he can find for not wearing that cap, costly in order to be cheaper to the laboring classes, and comfortable.

Fourth. Having found no excuse, to give up wearing the cap, but to say that it would be ridiculous to establish a great co-operative society.

Fifth. To wait about the Place to see what the condition of the public sentiment is; to go to a restaurant and drink a cup of coffee; to read the *Marseillaise*, always excepting Mr. Arnould's articles, which are unreadable, and to observe that this state of affairs cannot last.

Sixth. To plant a barricade.

Seventh. To meet to the number of three only, in each quarter of the city, so as not to give cause of complaint to the police, which has the sad habit of spoiling all the fun of the people.

Eighth. Never to pass before any barracks; because the soldiers, who are sometimes put under arrest, agreed with Chassepot rifles.

Ninth. To ask the opinion officers with the politeness of the old regime; to offer them a drink, and to inquire whether the latter policy, the policy of Taafe and his friends. Certainly, when the Ministry met the Chamber, they were not agreed amongst themselves whether to support the abrogation of the Federalists, or the address of the German people, which, on January 1, 1869, Minister of the Ministry are known to be favorable to the one address which points to decentralization, and the other that to the latter. The Chamber very naturally commented severely on the M inistry for meeting them in this divided state, and we see that in consequence both parties have urged the acceptance of their resignations.

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FAMOUS EUROPEANS.

Daniel Manin.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

On the evening of the 31st of March, 1868, the entire population of Venice gathered along the Grand Canal, at the windows of the palaces, the gates, and several officers of his staff, the principal fortified places. He has been invited to Vienna by the Archduke Rodolph, heir to the Austrian throne, who has promised to return his visit at the Tuileries.

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LONDON.

Historical and Political Literature.

Female Novelists.

English Writers on the Byron Scandal.

Newspaper Gossip and the Postal Telegraph.

Ireland and the Colonies.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A BUDGET OF LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is constantly credited with pieces of petty economy. He has offended large numbers by reductions that were really judicious, and in revenge they spread stories which exaggerate his intentions in other departments. It is said, for example, that he will allow no more money for the publication of the calendars of State papers, &c.; but of the member for the University of London this cannot be true. That Mr. Ayrton, the great Commissioner of Parks, &c., may be disposed to pull up the plants in the public grounds, one might believe, but not that Mr. Lowe, the student, can grudge a few hundreds for works so valuable to the country, and which are out of the range of private enterprise. The records, State papers, and documents in the possession of the State constitute the most valuable and perfect series of that kind in the civilized world; but, before the publication of the calendars and indexes commenced, they were practically useless. It would be a thousand pities to discontinue the series. Up to twelve years ago the works of the ancient historians of Greece and Rome, as well as of the Middle Ages, were in many cases inaccessible, and were inconvenient and defective, several being in manuscript alone. Now it was a commonplace matter for any student to refer to any one of them, the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. The volumes in existence embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Lowe must avoid all the literary scetesism if he cuts off the magnificent sum which pays for the issue of these works.

In these days public men are very communicative as to their official experience. Every Cabinet Minister and Ambassador would seem to have a diary and memorandum in his desk, which is one day to see the light. A foreign Minister of such documents were for the eye of the family only they would be worth their weight in printing office, it was when the writer and his contemporaries had passed away. Nowadays men show a passion to anticipate posterity. Earl Russell wants to know what the world will say of him, and to assist it in forming its judgment. Hence his two volumes of despatches and speeches. Colonial Governors, retained or superannuated, come out with volumes of their despatches and letters. Sir George Grey is as busy as a rising barrister. Sir W. Denison follows, and a struggle to give two volumes, nearly simultaneously, to the world, is going on between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Elliot. Lord Elgin, who has left behind him a name for sagacity and statesmanship, is also about to publish his diary. Lord Elgin was a man of the world, and his diary will be full of interest. Lord Stanley of Alderley, who has been Governor of New Zealand, and is now Postmaster-General, is preparing a work on that colony, which will be looked for with much interest. Lord Stanley is a man of letters, and his work will be full of information and research. Mr. Forster, who has been Vice President of the Council of Education, is also preparing a work on that subject, which will be looked for with much interest. Mr. Forster is a man of letters, and his work will be full of information and research. Mr. Forster, who has been Vice President of the Council of Education, is also preparing a work on that subject, which will be looked for with much interest. Mr. Forster is a man of letters, and his work will be full of information and research.

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THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

'89 and '70.

From the (London) Saturday Review.

The coincidence between M. Henry Martin's late made between the Bonapartes and the Borgias is the more striking because the parallel is not new. But it lacks the recommendation, not contemptible, of a striking point of view, and of a particular like. Both names, it is true, begin with B, but the resemblance is not very close. There was a Cardinal Borgia who became Pope; and there was a Prince Bonaparte who became Pope; but other may become one. In the manner, there is a river in Monmouth, and there are salmon in both, from the resemblance between Alexander of Macedon and Henry of Monmouth stood confessed. The quality which, in M. Rochefort's mind, the roommates

REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL.

Venice.

A Visit to St. Mark's.

The Campanello.

An Evening at the Theatre and the Club.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

Next morning, after swallowing a cup of execrable chocolate, I made a hurried toilet and descended to the ground floor, where the servant, a gaunt, cringed in a long Spanish cloak (to look as "middle age" as possible), was waiting my arrival. We started at once through the narrow streets towards the *Piazza*, and the Italian and tired host of the men rather gave one the idea of imposing affair some severe and fatiguing labor than of any mania looking forward to another life day. Here was no hustling and jostling, no hurrying down town to set. Here or hall fake stock; no Brown breaking his neck to draw his money out of Jones' bank, before Jones himself "broke." All were disposing their (in appearance) tired limbs for an early snooze,—and with the city water from the rocks and gutter-pipes dripping down and meandering over their classically-chiselled and intellectual features, looked a perfect picture of careless happiness.

We now entered the *Piazza* and picked our way among the countless number of pigeons that crowded every part of the great square. The Italians have the greatest veneration for these birds, and would regard the injuring or killing one of them as little short of sacrilege. They are fed at regular hours, and are so tame that they will come to touch without frightening them. As we approached the church, its fruitless proportions, lasting (as a man who has the case with him at Rome,) largely from the impression of its size, as that is the ultimate covering, charmed the eye. Unfortunately, like another Cathedral I have seen, Italian churches must occasionally submit to a Style of Fashion, so that the unhappy architect finds himself and one's marred the symmetry of the magnificent building. The four bronze horses in front are one thing to look at, and another to criticise. The frescoes of saints—privates, lieutenants, and captains in the noble army of martyrs—being mostly executed in the open air, and the colors of one back to a more proper frame of mind, better attuned to the religious atmosphere of the place. Nearly swindled in the Piazza by one of the innumerable beggars who circled around us in light skirmishing order, we gallantly charged the steps, and with a body of stripping and blood gave battle to the entrance. Received, like Kellerman's cuirassiers at Waterloo, to conquer or fall, we rushed forward in a solid square, and came up to a usual with Italian sacristans, skilfully covering the rear. After a brief but rather sharp, action we carried the position, and Napoleon and the enemy time to rally, sprang forward and found ourselves within the church. The precious remains crossed greater than its exterior would have indicated. The crossing, at Mosaic, was very fine, though the Byzantine, or Byzantine style, and the profusion of gilding, give it a tawdry appearance to those whose taste inclines to the chaste, severe in architecture, and the sombre shippers, mostly women, knelt before the different altars. A number of lighted tapers made a soft artistical light, very soothing and agreeable. Profiting by the temporary scaffoldings which had been erected for the easier restoration of the frescoes, I mounted with my guide to the organ gallery, and thence crawled out on to the scaffolding. I was thus enabled to examine pertinacity to examine closely the large Mosaics. This is a work (Mosaic frescoing) which requires the most consummate skill and patience to effect. The same fresco which appears perfect at fifty feet is an indistinguishable blur at three inches. As a rule, the greatest masters of the art are to be viewed at, the coarser must the Mosaic be, and the height of a church is an inverse ratio to the beauty of the Mosaic and the delicacy of its frescoes. Those in St. Peter's, at Rome, which from the city are when seen from the church, are, when closely examined, but a mere face of wax, some of the stones composing them standing out several inches in advance of the rest.

After an hour's inspection of the Mosaics we stepped out on the lower portion of the Roof to examine the four bronze horses, the principal feature in the facade. I was agreeably disappointed by not finding any of the numerous families of Smalls or Browns immortalized by the incision of their names in the bronze, nor any chippings from the mane or tail. I was about to consider the thousands of English and of our own countrymen abroad, some incredible, but strange as the fact may be, that they have no inventive trait. The horses are life-size, and among the most exquisite works of art of antiquity the head of Diomedes excepted. From one of the portico we could see opposite the "Mori," or two negro figures, who strike the hours with an iron hammer on a large bell. We waited for the hour, and, after witnessing the operation of this curious piece of mechanism, descended to the street.

After a short rest we ascended one of the ardious task of ascending the *Campanello* or belfry, standing a short distance to the right of the *Basilica*. It is 324 feet high, square tower, and from its summit I enjoyed the most beautiful view or its kind I ever beheld. Underneath lay Venice: we could see into every canal, and the gondolas flitting hither and thither like so many black swans. The mountains on the Paduan side were very remote—the atmosphere was light; and the sea, dotted with sails, seemed a deep blue reflected in silver. The unusual time was the delight of an Italian artist, and the kaleidoscope tints of a sunset in that country make it ever tempting, and we regretted the impossibilities to one who never had an opportunity of comparing it with the original. To Italian painters several of the principal cities would venture to suggest: First—More lead color in the skies. Second—More quantity in your atmosphere and ultra-marine in your water. Third—(Most important of all)—A blind confidence in the taste of your patrons, whoever and whatever they may be, and a resolution not to be in Miss Harriet Hosmer's studio, at Rome, there stood in front of a small copy by her of a celebrated bust in the Pitti Palace, at Florence, a tall, gaunt, raw-boned Western lawyer, bid-cracker faced specimen—self-made, evidently, and proud of it—with, probably, a decent margin into the bargain, who was making observations upon the merits of painting, and a better judge of less than Titian's, who, after a long stare at the bust, would take one step backward, and survey Miss Hosmer's works, made the appropriate remark (with a few moral drawl) that though he had seen "a heap of images" in his time, never had he seen "that ere cuss" (the first which bound the lady) so closely cut till now. Evidently was pleased with the success of his criticism, he made Miss Hosmer, who acknowledged his attempt at flattery with a quiet smile, a present of a work set forth to astonish some other artist, native or foreign.

We descended from the *Campanello* (Napoleon is said to have gone up on horseback—but for its accuracy, it is, perhaps, the better plan) and proceeded to the hotel, in front of which we got out for the "Theatre Rossini," where I had secured a private box for—how much do you think? Seven dollars. One dollar!—about as much as the right to be stifled with warm vapors at a ballinee (*horreco referens*) ere at home. The piece was—as most light plays are all over the world—an adaptation from the French, with plenty of Italian screaming and gesticulating thrown in to relieve it. The performance was creditable, and received the usual "bis" or varied political allusions with the accustomed energies. The scenery was indifferent; in fact I do not believe that the Italians, with some great exceptions, excel in the branch of artistical pasts to be unmistakably Italian in breath with the French—however much they may excel them in the other, the operatic branch of the profession—in the vocal parts, as well as in the instrumental both French and Germans are able to instruct them. As for Anglo-Saxon excellence in rendering opera—that is a question I never when it comes into existence it will be time to discuss it. No Italian would ever be capable of inventing his contempt by inventing a hay-cutter, or a fly-sticker, or any other useful or labor-saving contrivance; but their climate has produced a wonderful cotton. A party had been collected at the house to which I went to one of those delightful festivals which, between the dark hours of nite, and cheer the nobler heart in every clime. It was his daughter's wedding day; crowds of her young acquaintance were coming and going, and